

1  
2  
3  
4 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
5 DISTRICT OF NEVADA

6 \* \* \*

7 ME2 PRODUCTIONS, INC.,

Case No. 2:16-CV-2662 JCM (NJK)

8 Plaintiff(s),

ORDER

9 v.

10 CRUZ SANTIAGO,

11 Defendant(s).  
12

13 Presently before the court is defendant Cruz Santiago's motion to dismiss. (ECF No. 23).  
14 Plaintiff ME2 Productions, Inc. filed a response (ECF No. 25). Defendant has not filed a reply,  
15 and the time for doing so has since passed.

16 Also before the court is plaintiff's motion for default judgment against defendant Martha  
17 Leiva. (ECF No. 36).

18 **I. Facts**

19 This is one of several similar cases originally filed by plaintiff against numerous  
20 unidentified Doe defendants for infringing its copyright in the film "Mechanic 2: Resurrection" by  
21 using BitTorrent software. For a more detailed explanation of the background to these cases, *see*  
22 *ME2 Productions, Inc. v. Bayu*, no 2:17-cv-00724-JCM-NJK, 2017 WL 5165487 (D. Nev. Nov.  
23 7, 2017).

24 On November 15, 2017, the court adopted in part Magistrate Judge Koppe's report and  
25 recommendation that all but the first-named plaintiff be severed and dismissed from the case,  
26 thereby dismissing all defendants except for defendant Leiva. (ECF No. 34). Thereafter, plaintiff  
27 brought its motion for default judgment against defendant Leiva, who is yet to appear in this action.  
28 (ECF No. 36).

## 1           **II.     Legal Standard**

2           Obtaining a default judgment is a two-step process. *Eitel v. McCool*, 782 F.2d 1470, 1471  
3 (9th Cir. 1986). First, “[w]hen a party against whom a judgment for affirmative relief is sought  
4 has failed to plead or otherwise defend, and that failure is shown by affidavit or otherwise, the  
5 clerk must enter the party’s default.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 55(a). Federal Rule of Civil Procedure  
6 55(b)(2) provides that “a court may enter a default judgment after the party seeking default applies  
7 to the clerk of the court as required by subsection (a) of this rule.”

8           The choice whether to enter a default judgment lies within the discretion of the court.  
9 *Aldabe v. Aldabe*, 616 F.3d 1089, 1092 (9th Cir. 1980). In the determination of whether to grant  
10 a default judgment, the court should consider the seven factors set forth in *Eitel*: (1) the possibility  
11 of prejudice to plaintiff if default judgment is not entered; (2) the merits of the claims; (3) the  
12 sufficiency of the complaint; (4) the amount of money at stake; (5) the possibility of a dispute  
13 concerning material facts; (6) whether default was due to excusable neglect; and (7) the policy  
14 favoring a decision on the merits. 782 F.2d at 1471–72. In applying the *Eitel* factors, “the factual  
15 allegations of the complaint, except those relating to the amount of damages, will be taken as true.”  
16 *Geddes v. United Fin. Grp.*, 559 F.2d 557, 560 (9th Cir. 1977); *see also* Fed. R. Civ. P. 8(d).

## 17           **III.    Discussion**

18           As an initial matter, the court will deny defendant Santiago’s motion to dismiss as moot.  
19 On November 15, 2017, the court entered an order adopting in part Magistrate Judge Koppe’s  
20 report and recommendation that all but the first named defendant (Leiva) be severed and dismissed  
21 from this lawsuit. (ECF No. 34). Therefore, as defendant Santiago is no longer a party to this  
22 litigation, his motion to dismiss is moot.

23           Plaintiff requests the court enter default judgment against defendant as follows: \$15,000 in  
24 statutory damages; a permanent injunction against defendant; and attorney’s fees and costs in the  
25 amount of \$4,867.50. (ECF No. 36).

26           On June 22, 2017, plaintiff filed a motion for entry of clerk’s default as to defendant Leiva  
27 (ECF No. 30), and on November 22, 2017, the clerk entered default, (ECF No. 35). Therefore,  
28 plaintiff has satisfied subsection (a) of Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 55.

1           The first *Eitel* factor weighs in favor of default judgment in this case. Defendant has failed  
2 to respond or appear in the case, which prejudices plaintiff's ability to pursue its claims on the  
3 merits and seek recovery of damages. *See PepsiCo, Inc. v. Cal. Sec. Cans*, 238 F. Supp. 2d 1172,  
4 1177 (C.D. Cal 2002) ("Potential prejudice to Plaintiffs favors granting a default judgment. If  
5 Plaintiffs' motion for default judgment is not granted, Plaintiffs will likely be without other  
6 recourse for recovery.").

7           The second and third *Eitel* factors favor plaintiff in this case. Plaintiff's complaint  
8 adequately alleges plaintiff's copyright infringement claims. *See Eitel*, 782 F.2d at 1471.

9           The fourth *Eitel* factor, which compares the amount of money at stake to the seriousness  
10 of defendant's conduct, supports a default judgment in favor of plaintiff. "If the sum of money at  
11 issue is reasonably proportionate to the harm caused by the defendant's actions, then default  
12 judgment is warranted." *Landstar Ranger, Inc. v. Parth Enter., Inc.*, 725 F. Supp. 2d 916, 921  
13 (N.D. Cal. 2010).

14           For statutory damages, plaintiff requests \$15,000 under 17 U.S.C. § 504(c). The statute  
15 sets a \$750 minimum and \$30,000 maximum award for damages in copyright infringement cases.  
16 17 U.S.C. § 504(c)(1). The maximum increases to \$150,000 when the infringement was willful.  
17 17 U.S.C. § 504(c)(2). Courts have "wide discretion in determining the amount of statutory  
18 damages to be awarded, constrained only by the specified maxima and minima." *Peer Int'l Corp.*  
19 *v. Pausa Records, Inc.*, 909 F.2d 1332, 1336 (9th Cir. 1990) (quoting *Harris v. Emus Records*  
20 *Corp.*, 738 F.2d 1329, 1335 (9th Cir. 1984)).

21           Given defendant's numerous opportunities to respond to plaintiff's demand letters or  
22 otherwise appear in the action, coupled with plaintiff's unopposed allegations that the court takes  
23 as true, the court holds defendant willfully infringed on plaintiff's copyright. However, similarly  
24 to another court in this district,<sup>1</sup> the court holds that an award of \$15,000 would severely  
25 overcompensate plaintiff and unduly punish defendant for the conduct at issue here. The court  
26 will exercise its discretion and award statutory damages in the amount of \$1,500. *See Peer*, 909

---

27  
28           <sup>1</sup> In *LHF Productions, Inc. v. Buenafe*, no. 2:16-cv-01804-JAD-NJK, 2017 WL 4797523  
(D. Nev. Oct. 24, 2017), Judge Dorsey awarded plaintiff \$1,500 in statutory damages on a legally  
identical fact pattern.

1 F.2d at 1336. This award will adequately protect plaintiff's copyrights without constituting  
2 excessive punishment. *See LHF Productions, Inc. v. Buenafe*, no. 2:16-cv-01804-JAD-NJK, 2017  
3 WL 4797523, at \*4 (D. Nev. Oct. 24, 2017).

4 The Copyright Act allows courts to award the recovery of full costs and reasonable  
5 attorney's fees to the prevailing party. 17 U.S.C. § 505. Plaintiff moves for \$4,387.50<sup>2</sup> in  
6 attorney's fees and \$480 in costs, for a total of \$4,867.50.

7 Therefore, the total sum of money at stake is \$6,367.50. Thus, the fourth factor favors an  
8 entry of default judgment in that amount. *See Eitel*, 782 F.2d at 1471.

9 The fifth *Eitel* factor, the possibility of a dispute concerning material facts, favors plaintiff.  
10 Here, there is no dispute concerning the material facts of the case. Plaintiff has adequately pleaded  
11 copyright infringement claims. Further, "[o]nce the clerk enters a default, the well-pleaded factual  
12 allegations of the complaint are taken as true, except for those allegations relating to damages."  
13 *O'Brien v. United States of America*, no 2:07-cv-00986-GMN-GWF, 2010 WL 3636171, at \*1 (D.  
14 Nev. Sept. 9, 2010). Therefore, the court must accept all well-pleaded factual allegations in  
15 plaintiff's complaint as true. Considering the well-pleaded factual allegations, there are no  
16 disputes of material fact regarding defendant's infringing conduct. Accordingly, the fifth *Eitel*  
17 factor favors plaintiff. *See Eitel*, 782 F.2d at 1471–72.

18 The sixth *Eitel* factor considers excusable neglect. 782 F.2d at 1472. The factor favors  
19 entry of default judgment when the defendant has been properly served or plaintiff shows that  
20 defendant is aware of the lawsuit and failed to answer. *Meadows v. Dominican Republic*, 817 F.2d  
21 517, 521 (9th Cir. 1987). Here, plaintiff properly served defendant, who has failed to answer or  
22 otherwise appear. Accordingly, the court holds that plaintiff has demonstrated defendant's failure  
23 to appear is not the result of excusable neglect. *See id.* The sixth *Eitel* factor favors default  
24 judgment in this case. *See Eitel*, 782 F.2d at 1472.

25 The seventh *Eitel* factor considers the strong policy favoring case disposition on the merits.  
26 *Id.* While public policy generally favors disposition on the merits, default judgment is proper

---

27  
28 <sup>2</sup> Plaintiff used a lodestar calculation of \$375 an hour multiplied by 11.7 hours reasonably  
spent litigating this case, which equals \$4,387.50.

1 when a defendant deliberately chooses not to defend the case. *PepsiCo, Inc.*, 238 F. Supp. 2d at  
2 1177. Defendant's conduct in this case has made it impractical, if not impossible, to adjudicate  
3 this case on the merits. Accordingly, default judgment is appropriate. *See Eitel*, 782 F.2d at 1472;  
4 *PepsiCo, Inc.*, 238 F. Supp. 2d at 1177.

5 After considering the foregoing, the court finds good cause to grant plaintiff's motion for  
6 default judgment. Moreover, plaintiff has properly complied with Rule 55. Therefore, the court  
7 will grant plaintiff's motion for default judgment.

8 Plaintiff requests a permanent injunction against defendant "enjoining [her] from directly  
9 or indirectly infringing Plaintiff's rights as to the Plaintiff's motion picture, including without  
10 limitation using the Internet to reproduce, to distribute, to copy, or to publish the motion picture."  
11 (ECF No. 36 at 13).

12 The Copyright Act allows courts to "grant temporary and final injunctions on such terms  
13 as it may deem reasonable to prevent or restrain infringement of a copyright." 17 U.S.C. § 502(a).  
14 The Supreme Court held in *eBay Inc. v. MercExchange, L.L.C.* that a plaintiff must satisfy a four-  
15 factor test to receive a permanent injunction in a patent-infringement case. 547 U.S. 388, 391  
16 (2006). Plaintiff must demonstrate: "(1) that it has suffered an irreparable injury; (2) that remedies  
17 available at law, such as monetary damages, are inadequate to compensate for that injury; (3) that,  
18 considering the balance of hardships between the plaintiff and defendant, a remedy in equity is  
19 warranted; and (4) that the public interest would not be disserved by a permanent injunction." *Id.*  
20 This test also applies to copyright-infringement cases. *Flexible Lifeline Systems, Inc. v. Precision*  
21 *Lift, Inc.*, 654 F.3d 989, 995–96 (9th Cir. 2011).

22 Plaintiff argues that "[m]onetary damages alone are simply inadequate" because "absent  
23 injunctive relief to force the deletion of each torrent file from the Defendant's computers ...  
24 infringement will continue unabated in exponential fashion." (ECF No. 36 at 11). The court holds  
25 that the monetary judgment in this case is sufficient to compensate plaintiff for any infringement  
26 injury and likely to sufficiently deter defendant from infringing plaintiff's copyright, so plaintiff  
27 fails to satisfy the second factor of the permanent-injunction test. *See MercExchange*, 547 U.S. at  
28 391. Accordingly, the court will deny plaintiff's request for injunctive relief.

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7
- 8
- 9
- 10
- 11
- 12
- 13
- 14
- 15
- 16
- 17
- 18
- 19
- 20
- 21
- 22
- 23
- 24
- 25
- 26
- 27
- 28

2

3  
4

5  
6

7  
8  
9

10

11

12